assets and liabilities of the firm he declined to make

public. He said that it was a matter that concerned

only the firm and their creditors, and he did not pro-

pose to gratify the idle curiosity of the public. A

statement of their liabilities and assets was being

prepared, and would be submitted to their creditors

as soon as possible. He was asked whether

or not the Bank Committee of Provi-

dence had extended the desired aid to the

house of A. & W. Sprague, and replied that he did

not know. He was asked what had been the aver-

age decline in prices of the staple goods dealt in by

the firm since Sept. 1. He said that some had fallen

more than others. He professed to be unable to

give the average decline and the consequent losses

entailed on the firm. The immediate cause of the

suspension, he said, was the lack of money. They

had been unable to raise the needed amount, and

were, therefore, compelled to suspend. What

would be the probable effect on the trade he could

The suspension of the firm had a very depressing

effect on the general trade. The majority of the

importers and jobbers seemed to think that the

effect of the failure, for a time at least, would be to

weaken confidence in the stability of the majority

of the houses in the trade. There were various mis-

chievous rumors circulated during the day affecting

the standing of a number of houses whose credit has

heretofore been looked upon as good, and some

which have borne the reputation of being weak.

It was the general impression that the firm

would resume in a short time, as it was

believed that its assets largely exceeded its liabili-

those of the Providence house, that nothing positive

the suspension, although the Globe, First and Sec-

and National Banks of Providence were said to be

A reporter called on several of the leading dry

goods importers and jobbers for the purpose of ascer

taining their feeling on the subject of the suspen-

sion. Mr. Woodward, senior partner of the firm of

Woodward, Lawrence & Co. of No. 316 Broadway,

agents in this city for the sale of the

goods of Brown, Ives & Co. of Providence,

the great rivals of the Spragues in the manufac

true of cotton goods, said that he knew nothing of

the causes which led to the suspension of Hoyt,

Sprague & Co. aside from the difficulty of raising

money at the present time. He could not say what

effect it would have on the trade. The present is

the dull season for the dry goods trade. He did

not think it would seriously affect any of the New-

failed, and that was all there was of it. The senior member of the firm had bimself been in business here for 46 years, but he could not be convinced that there was any public interest attaching to a history of the firm, and declined to give an abstract of it.

THREE ADDITIONAL FAILURES.

ONE BANKING AND TWO COMMERCIAL SUSPENSIONS

Co. said that their failure was not due to stocks, nor were they building railroads. They had suffered from a

withdrawal of deposits, and owing to the stringency

could not realize on their securities. Their depositors

were situated in the interior, principally Pennsylvania.

The firm had no contracts on the Stock Exchange

and only announced their suspension simply because o

a rule of the Exchange. They had paid out day after

day until they had lost about \$1,000,000 of their deposits

The firm of J. T. & W. H. Daly were merchants engaged

in the Southern shipping trade, and were considered

wealthy and prosperous, but the head of the firm having

become involved with a number of other capitalists by

the erection of the new Windsor Hotel on Fifth-ave.,

obliged to suspend. The site of the property was leased

from Peter Goelet for a long term of years, and the

rection and furnishing of the building cost many hun-

dreds of thousands of dollars. Mr. Daly was applied to

erection and furnishing of the building cost many hundreds of thousands of dollars. Mr. Daly was applied to for information on the subject, but he was averse to imparting details. He said that his brother and a number of other capitalists had been engaged in the erection of the Windsor Hotel, and having got beyond their means his firm had concluded to take the advice of their creditors, who were inclined to deal kindly by them, and suspend for the present. He preferred not to give the details of their assets or liabilities, or the names of the other persons interested in the enterprise. Referring to the hotel, he said that it was a success, there being an average number of 300 guests, who would not be affected by the troubles of the proprietors, as the lessees, Hawk & Weatherbee, were not affected, and would continue business as usual.

The failure of C. Maltman, Schmid & Co., commission and produce merchants at No. 23 Waterst., was announced the previous day. Mr. Schmid said that on Monday be received a cable message from his partner in Europe to the effect that paper (drafts, &c.) to the amount of £35,600 had gone to protest, and advising a lemperary suspension. Why the paper was protested Mr. Schmid could not imagine, as the house had ample collateral abroad. Mr. Schmid said that purchasers of cargoes abroad had repudiated their purchases after the arrival of the vesseis, thus throwing more goods on their hands and keeping more funds beyond control than they had calculated upon. He expects the firm will resume. The failure of Kimber, Vivian & Co., in London, is an old one, and was duly announced in these columns some time ago, but owing to the fact that it was only officially announced to the London Exchange yesterday, because it could only be done on "exting day," it assumed a degree of importance to which its age does not entitle it.

A HOPEFUL SION

DESUMPTION OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY.

held a meeting at the office of the Company, and adopted

on announcing the resumption of business on or before

December 1. At this meeting Mr. Chittenden offered the

series of resolutions, the most important of which is

The trustees of the Union Trust Company

In response to inquiries, Lloyd, Hamilton &

seriously compromised.

is known concerning it. It was not believed that

not say.

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COMMERCIAL DISORDER. FAILURE OF 'THE AGENTS OF A. & W.

THREE OTHER SUSPENSIONS ANNOUNCED-AFFRE TIENSICAR OF A COMMERCIAL AND MANUFACTURING CRIS' -THE RESUMPTION OF THE UNION TRUST

The situation in Wall-st. yesterday was not reheen mainly dwelt upon as a "stock brokers'" panic, Dat now that its effects are extending to the commercial and manufacturing interests, grave fears are expressed. The several failures made pubhe yesterday created a distrust which was deep-seated, although it was quietly expressed. Almost simultaneously yesterday with the opening of business came the announcement of the failure of Hoyt, Spragues & Co., commission merchants and agents of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company of Rhode Island. For several days past their affairs have been discussed in commercial circles, and while it was well known that they were in imminent need of money it was hoped that they would be enabled to borrow sufficient to carry them through the crisis. These hopes were unfortunately ill-founded, as almost the first act of the firm in the morning was to declare their ina bility to meet their engagements. When this fact became generally known there was great apprehencion expressed, and it was assumed that if Hoyt, Spragues & Co. had failed, the Rho le Island Spragues must also have succumbed to the pressure Happily, however, this was not the case, and although this fact did not become generally known, it relieved the minds of many who foresaw what a calamity it would prove, not only to those immediately dependent upon the Spragues for employment. but also to the Rhode Island financial institutions which were so closely identified with their futerests. As the matter stood, however, the failure of Hoyt, Spragues & Co. was regarded with increased apprehension when it was estimated that about \$3,000,000 of their paper was held in this city, having been regarded, in commercial parlance, as "gilt-edged." and consequently attracting large numbers of New-York banks, bankers, as well as capitalists, who had invested to this large amount. It was reported that a number of foreign banking houses were affected by this failure, on account of large cotton operations for their mills. This latter statement, however, was not verified by any indications of evil or weakness on the part of the bankers. Rumors of other failures were circulated. A number of names were mentioned, but finally the list was found to embrace the following: Lloyd Hamilton & Co., demestic bankers, at Exchange-place; J. T. & W. H. Daly of No. 49 New-st., C. Mattman Schmid & Co. of Water-st., and Kimber, Vivian & Co. of Loudon.

A. & W. SPRAGUE'S PROSPECTS.

THE SITUATION AT PROVIDENCE-THE COMBINATION A SUSPENSION OF THE FIRM IMMINENT-MONEY MUST BE RAISED AT ONCE, OR THEIR PAPER WILL GO TO PROTEST-ANOTHER MEETING OF BANK OFFICERS TO BE HELD TO-DAY-THE GEN-

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE !

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 30.-The excitement in regard to the house of A. & W. Sprague & Co., which has existed here during the week, culminated this forenoon when the telegraph gave news from New York that the suspension of Hoyt, Sprague's & Co. had been announced there. Up to that time there was a decided improvement in the feeling, and the general impression was that the house would be sustained, The well informed still declare that the firm's assets targely exceed its liabilities, and, if its affairs can be kent out of the meshes of the law, that eventually large amount of "Sprague" paper held by banks throughout this State, but State officials assert, with authority, that no one of them, except the three socalled "Sprague banks," the Globe, First National even to cause it to pass a dividend in case of the suspension of A. & W. Sprague. These three banks are backed by a combination of the national banks of the city (whose united capital is \$15,000,000), who pledge 3 per cent of their capital to secure the \$450,000 due from those banks to depositors. Yesterday four banks only remained outside the combination, and Bank Examiner Mygatt stated this evening that three of those to-day came into the arrangement, making up the \$15,000,000 capital necessary, so that the Globe, First National. and Second National are now safe. Bankers say that much of the "Sprague" paper is held outside of the State. The suspension of the New-York house is apparently an unexpected blow to A. & W. Sprague. It must inevitably rain them, unless Providence banks and capitalists furnish the million dollars asked; and now it seems probable that a much larger amount will be needed to keep off the crash. No notes of A. & W. Sprague fall due to-day. Some are expected to tall due to-morrow, and it is not now believed they will be met. The bank officers met again to-day at 11 o'clock, but adjourned without action, as the Committee of Fourwhich was appointed yesterday to report if the \$1,000,000 asked for would suffice to earry A. & W. Sprague through, and to decide on the acceptability of the securities proffered and to take legal advice on the validity of the mortgages, desired further time. Another meeting will be held to-day, when-so the Committee and the firm state-a complete statement of the position of A. & W. Sprague will be made, and a thorough plan of relief suggested. At noon to-day the firm stated that they had not suspended payment, notwithstanding the news of of the New-York house. They declared that the Committee of Four appointed by the bank officers will be ready to-morrow with a report which will certainly be highly satisfactory to the creditors of both A. & W. Sprague, and Hoyt, Spragues & Co. The surplus of available property over all outstanding liabilities, including liabilities upon acceptances of Hoyt. Spragues & Co. will not be less than \$11,000,000. A plan will be proposed at the meeting, accompanied with a detailed report of the situation of the firm, which will, if carried out, it is believed, render the embarrassment of A. & W. Sprague, and Hoyt, Spragues & Co. of temporary duration. This evening, Benjamin F. Thurston, counsel of

A. & W. Sprague, was much less hopeful. He de-clared to your correspondent that the relations of the two firms-Hoyt, Spragues & Co., and A. & W. Sprague-are so interwoven and dependent that the failure of one must follow the failure of the other. As notes had come in to-day, he said, payments had not been refused, but unless the banks, at to-morrow's meeting, should pledge the \$1,000,000 asked for, the paper of A. & W. Sprague will go to protest in the afternoon. It is not impossible, be confessed, that payment may be suspended in the morning. The failure of Hoyt, Spragues & Co. is a great blow. When asked how A. and W. Sprague can claim a favorable exhibit of liabilities if suspension is impending, he said that their assets are humensely valuable, and over \$14,000,000, as as serted, but they cannot turn their resources into eash, and are at the end of their credit. They will not go into bankruptcy if they can help it, but will sell their property to pay their debts as fast as possible. They are anxious to pursue the course which shall most benefit their creditors. What they strenuously desire is to raise money enough on their unimpeachable securities to continue business when they are confident all debands would finally be paid in full. But the only or would go into liquidation. He replied that he | Company.

source to which they can turn for aid is to the Providence banks and capitalists. Their refusal makes present probable suspension inevita-When asked for figures showing the exact position of A. & W. Sprague, he said the firm and agents, with counsel and the Committee of Four, are working their bardest to make up a detailed and complete exhibit for to-morrow's meeting. No statement fit for publicity could now be given. The partial exhibit made to Wednesday's meeting of bank officers, which claimed assets of

\$13,400,000 against liabilities for \$7,400,000, was cor-

rect so far as it went, but was only a hasty memo randum in pencil from the books, and too fragmentary to go before the public.

Mr. Thurston declined to indicate the causes which had led to the embarrassment, but no prudent business man in Rhode Island questions that too extensive and over-ambitious enterprises, multiplied and involved business relations, and reckless borrowing at extravagant interest to keep up the velnme of business which should have been gradually contracted, have been the causes which have weakened the Spragues, and taken away their power to withstand the stress of the crisis. was generally feared in this city that the suspension of Hoyt, Spragues & Co. must bring down A. &. W. Sprague, and apprehension and dis may ruled in business circles, and, indeed, throughout all classes. Every source of information was eagerly snatched at, and the streets were thronged with restless, auxious crowds. Hardly five minutes after the coming of the New-York papers this after-

noon, not one could be bought in the city. Few,

except among those acquainted with the position of

the firm, know to this hour that the firm admits

that suspension is at hand, except in the event of

relief to-morrow, but vague fears trouble all. The Franklin Institution for Savings and the Cranston Savings Bank, which are controlled by the Spragues, have been put in the hands of Commissioners by Gov. Howard. The Commissioners for the Franklin are Cyrus Harris, Jesse Metcalf, and Wm. B. Greene; for the Cranston, Edward Pearce, J. M. Whitaker, and Alexander Farnum. are merchants of the highest respectability, and entire confidence is felt in their conclusions There are considerable assets beside the obligations of the Spragnes, but the amount to be realized by depositors will depend considerably on the result of the adjustment of A. & W. Sprague's business. Gov. Howard told your correspondent that he has the fullest confidence in the soundness of the savings banks of the State generally. The Spragnes have no connection with any saving banks beside the Cranston and the Franklin. No deposits are now received at the Cranston or the Franklin. Both are still open, and notices for withdrawal of deposits after 60 days are received, but the Cranston to-day wholly stopped payments to depositors, and the Franklin will do so to-morrow. The report of the commission on the Franklin states that the total liabilities to depositors are \$2,685,345 93. There is a surplus of \$48,658 97. The total resources are \$2,819,723 52, of which \$163,000 are in the stock of the Providence banks, \$50,000 in the Jersey City Water Loan, \$50,000 in the Elizabeth (N. J.) City bonds, \$100,000 in New-York City bonds, and \$8,000 in the State of Iowa bonds. The loans on ERAL FEELING-CONDITION OF THE SPRAGUE real estate mortgages are \$1,561,243 05; loans good colleterals \$37,700; of A. & OB Sprague's drafts on Hoyt, Spragues & Co., \$670,000; A. & W. Sprague & Co. and Horse-

shoe Company, \$87,000; notes considered good, \$67,500; the cash in hand is \$25,280 47. Arba B. Dike, one of the bank officers, says that even if the Spragues should pay nothing on their obligations the losses to depositors could not exceed 20 per cent at most. Consequently the prospect for the institu-

tion is excellent. The vast interests involved in the embarrassments of A. & W. Sprague and Hoyt, Spragues & Co. appear from the list of their mills, works and manifull payment of all demands can be made. There is a fold enterprises. Good judges say, however, that their suspension would not cause the suspension of a single bank in the State, Only three national banks-the Globe, First National and Second National-and two savings banks held very largely of and Second National, has so much as to cripple it or their paper. Many merchants might go under and distressful times would certainly ensue in Rhode Island from the complete failure of A. & W. Sprague. They run near 280,000 spindles and 2 printing machines in mills and print works, and employ over 10,000 operatives. Their great print works at Cranston employ 12,000 persons, and can turn out 40,000 pieces a week. At Natick, R. I., they run 70,000 spindles, and have 600 hands; at Arctic, R. I., they run 22,000 spindles, and have 5,000 hands; at Quidnick, R. I., they have 33,000 spindles, and 500 hands; at Baltic, Conn., 83,000 spindles, and 100 harids; at Central Falls, R. I., 32,000 spindles, and near 500 hands: at Augusta, Mc., 84,000 spindles, and 700 hands. These cotton mills supply their print works, with most of the print cloths used by them, making about 35,000 pieces a week when running on full time. All are now on half time Beside their mills and print works they run other great enterprises, both within and without the State. In Maine they have vast timber mills, saw mills, and like property, in which are employed great numbers of men during the lumbering season. In New-Hampshire is more similar property of theirs. At Columbia, S. C., they own valuable water-power, and have a great stock forward. They also own much land in Kansas and in Texas. In this city and Cranston, their real estate, improved and unimproved, is great in extent and value. They control in this city the Union Railroad, owning all street railways, employing 300 men, 500 horses, and 100 cars, with capital stock of \$600,000, and valuation of property about \$800,000. Wm. Sprague is President of the Providence and New-York Steamship Company, which has eight steamers, employs 500 hands, and owns property valued at \$1,000,000. This Company, it is claimed, will not be embarrassed because of the Spragues' embarrassents. Though they are the largest stockholders, they own a minority of the stock. A. & W. Sprague control, in Providence, the Perkins Sheet Iron Company and the Rhode Island Horse Shoe Company, having 500 hands when full, now running with one-half their usual force on half time; the Phenix Iron Foundery, Elm-st, Machine Shop, Sprague Mowling Machine Company, Comstock Stove Foundery, and the American Horse Nail Company. They also own one-third of the stock of the well-known Rhode Island Locomotive Works, which employ over 1,000 men, and of the Nicholson File Company. Their mill property, at a low valuation, is estimated at \$4,200,000, and their print works at \$1,000,000. Their hands, and owns property valued at \$1,000,000. This of the Nicholson File Company. Their mill property, at a low valuation, is estimated at \$4,20,000, and their print works at \$1,000,000. Their pay-roll at times has approached \$25,000 a day. Esside all this property of A. & W. Sprague, Hoyt, Sprague & Co. own most of the stock of the Atlantic Delaine Co., whose mills in Olneyville, employ over 2,000 hands. On this property is an indeptedness near \$4,000,000.

NONE OF THE FALL RIVER INTERESTS INVOLVED. FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 30 .- The impression prevails outside our city, and to some extent among & Co. would be seriously feit at this place. The firm do not owe a cent here, and none of the banks have any of their paper. our own citizens, that the suspension of A. & W. Sprague

SUSPENSION OF HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO. THE FIRM DECLINE TO MAKE ANY STATEMENT AT PRESENT-THE EFFECT ON THE DRY GOODS

TRADE. The reports current on Wednesday that the firm of Hoyt, Spragues & Co. of No. 167 Franklin-st., the agents for the manufacturing firm of A. & W. Sprague of Providence, R. I., was in a critical condition, was supplemented yesterday by the report that the firm had suspended payment. The report was found to be true. The firm sent word yesterday to the Manhattan Bank and directed that the payment of their paper should be stopped.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called upon Mr. Knight, one of the members of the firm, soon after the suspension was made public, and asked him whether the firm had merely suspended temperarily,

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1873.-WITH SUPPLEMENT. believed they would resume. The amount of the FRENCH PARTY POLITICS.

> THE MONARCHICAL INTRIGUE. LETTER FROM THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD-HE RE-FUSES TO RETRACT ANYTHING-AN ORDER TO THE ARMY STIGMATIZING THE CONDUCT OF GEN. BELLAMARRE AS INSUBORDINATE. Panis, Thursday Oct. 30, 1873.

The Count de Chambord has written a letter to M. de Chesnelong, one of the delegation from the Right, which recently waited on him. The Ccunt says misapprehensions have arisen tending to obscure his policy, which is as clear as day. He owns the whole truth to the country. He is asked to sacrifice his honor. He emphatically declares that he retracts nothing, curtails nothing of his previous declarations. The claims of yesterday foreshadow what would be exacted to-morrow. He cannot inangurate a strong reign by an act of weakness. He energetically refuses to relinquish the "white flag." He indignantly repels the insinuations that he mistrusts the valor of the soldiers. On the contrary, he seeks to confide to them all he holds dear. He ignores none of the country's glories, and continues We have a great work to accomplish which I am ready to undertake any moment. This is why I wish to remain entirely as I am. Were I enfeebled to-day I would be powerless to-morrow. The issue at stake is the reconstruction of society and the energetic insurance of law, order, and presperity. Especially should we not fear to employ force in the service of order and justice. Conditions and guarantees are spoken of. Were any required of the Count of Paris, who came to me spontaneously at the dictates of patriotism? I preserved intact our ties. Its interests are so interwoven, however, with 1 traditions and liberties, and have the right to reckon on equal confidence." The letter concludes as follows: "My personality is nothing; principle is everything. France will see an end to her troubles any New-York bank would be seriously affected by when she understands this. I am the necessary pilot, alone capable of guiding her into port, be cause I have the mission of authority. France can-

not perish, because Christ still loves her. M. de Chesnelong received the letter of the Count de Chambord on Sunday last. He immediately returned it to the Count, and wrote to him repeatedly, urging him to modify it, but without avail. The Count insisted on its publication verbatim.

A meeting of the Royalist Committee was held today, at which MM. Decazes, D'Audiffrett-Pasquier, De Larcy, and De Chesnelong were present. A telegraphic dispatch was received from the Count de Chambord requesting that his letter to M. de Chesnelong be published in full. All agreed that the letter was fatal to the hopes of the monarchical coali-

The Republicans are jubilant. A meeting of the deputies of the Left Center was held this evening. M. Leon Say presiding. A resolution was adopted declaring that the time had arrived for giving up the provisional state and organizing the conservative republic.

President MacMahon has issued an order of the day to the army, in which he alludes with severity to the insubordinate conduct of Gen. Bellamarre, and appeals to the patriotism of the soldiers to maintain discipline and support the laws.

not think it would seriously affect any of the New-York banks, but thought it likely it would the Globe, First, and Second National of Providence, for the reason that they dealt largely in the paper of the firm of Hoyt, Sprague & Co., and they were controlled by the Sprague & Co., and they were controlled by the Sprague & Co., and they were controlled by the fault of the firm of Anthony & Hall, at Church and Leonard-sts., professed to believe that the trade would not be seriously affected by the failure of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.

At the wholesale stores of A. T. Stewart & Co., H. B. Claffin & Co., Halstead, Haines & Co., Arnold, Constable & Co., and Lord & Taylor, the substance of the reply was that they had no information to give, and did not know what effect the failure would have on the dry goods business generally. Mr. Hoyt of the suspended firm appeared to be the most cheerful man among them. He said the house had failed, and that was all there was of it. The senior The Gazette des Tribunaux reports that a secret society at Autun had formed a plot to seize the niece of President MacMahon and hold her as a hostage. The Gazette adds that several arrests have been

> A special dispatch from Brussels to The Daily Telegraph says all the French officers who were there on furlough have left for France under orders to rejoin their regiments.

> four departments for the choice of as many deputies to the Assembly deserve all the attention they are receiving. All the Republican candidates were chosen and by large majorities. The deceased predecessors of two of them were Royalists. One of them, Turigny, was chosen last April by a majority of 1,117, but had his election broken by the Chamber; the majority against him was nearly 12,000. Another one of the four is Count de Rémusat, the Minister of M. Thiers, who was defeated by Barodet last April here in Paris, and now triumphs by an overwhelming majority composed of Republicans of all schools. All the four frankly proposed themselves as Republicans. In one of the departments no other candidate offered himself. In the other three none of the so-called Conservative candidates presented himself as Royalist or Bonapartist, for the as simple as pitiful reason that a frank declaration on either hand would insure hostility on the other. His only chance of success with the various Monarchists and hope of support from some undecided, timid Republicans was in ambiguity. These four elections were deferred to the extreme legal term of the period of six months within which vacancies must be filled. At the time they were ordered there were seven vacancies, and now there are nine or ten. The terms of five of these are so near expiration that the latest decree of convocation must be issued before the end of this month. For these, of course, and most of the rest, elections legally might, and one would think morally ought, to have been called simultaneously with the four of last Sunday.

> The first love of Prime Minister Duc de Broglie i representative parliamentary government, with moral order; he has an utter detestation for needless agitation of the masses, and so he defers appeal to the country till the last moment, and holds to a reserve of means for frequently renewing agitation. Since the 24th of May he has been in powery and used it diligently, with all strained legal appliances in that half of France not in a state of siege, tolerably free from restraint in the other half against republicanism and in favor of royalty. It is very generally known how republican prefects, magistrates, majors, and other officers have been removed. how republican newspapers have been suppressed. forbidden to be sold in the street, and even to be sent to subscribers by carriers; how manifestations of patriotic joy at final liberation of the territory have been checked because the name of the republican Liberator got honor by them; how the publishing of the report of a Gambetta's speech brings woe to the newspaper in which it appears; how the Coiportage of Thiers's letter to the Mayor of Nancy is interdicted. While, on the other hand, the academical Dake and Ministerlays no obstacle in the way of the largest publicity given to the most violent abuse of language to the hostile address of Republic, Thiers, and Gambetta, and to the most extravagant laudation of the Count de Chambord, and advocacy of his divine right to be Henry V., King of France. But notwithstanding all this, nay, in part, as it would seem, because of this gross pretention to "Save the Nation" despite the nation, when after mouths of attempted manipulation of public opinion the Duke is obliged, unwillingly, not to consult, but at least let the people's voice be heard, it pronounces a reproof so emphatic as forces

The result of the elections of the 12th, not unan ticipated latterly, but not till the returns came in and lack of events as make the ways of the Duke and other "Conservative" leaders quite dark and perilous to pursue, and sets them to calculating on new routes and shifting courses. None but the blindest of the religiously blind Legitimists among

seen as they have opportunity of expressing their sentiments the Count de Chambord cannot under the most favorable circumstances, long count them for his subjects. If that gentleman, whose intentions it is to be feared, really and honorable, only would abdicate, as some of us, after that preliminary "complimentary vote" cast at his feet by the Count de Paris, were expecting, then the Royalists' chance with a constitutional monarchy is good. At least it would have been good, for the Count de Chambord delays, while time presses. So lately as the last days of last week, we were left in doubt not only as to whether he was

The best authorized of the Count de Chambord's conspiring friends have been in consultation with him at Salzburg, so rumor runs, and have extracted from him his last word, which, so rumor runs, will be published to his French lieges now in a day or two. Another running of this rumor is, that this last word is but a rhetorical variation on the earlier ones of the Pretender-verbally conciliatory, vaguely liberal, but refusing to break his words as

gentleman, suppress his convictions as churchman,

twenty-four hours; and within the next day or two

there may be a more or less factitious rise in the now

very low fallen quotations of Fusion stock-which a

fortnight ago, you recollect, was so promising. But

the evident probabilities all look the other way:

and, as was just intimated, parties and their leaders

side and new ambition on the other.

are looking and calculating for new combinations. The Fusion is sorely weakened in prospect. The Bonapartists, who are at disaccord among themselves-they would not be French if they were notare still for the main under the lead of Rouher. They are few in number in the Assembly, as they were last May, when their coalition with the Royalists, by whom they have been discarded since, was necessary to the defeat of Thiers. They have two enormous advantages for the future; their party motto of universal suffrage in a distracted country, and the fact that they are in a hopeless minority in the Assembly. Hereafter they can be held responsible for none of its doings before the people. Republicaus in the Assembly are united only as against the Fusion. No possible form of government labeled permanent, voted by the present Assembly, could, if it could once be voted, have any moral

them with constituent power. A curious result of the popular elections last Sunday, in four different and quite widely separated French departments, on the most authoritative, best authorized newspaper organs of the defeated Royalist and Government parties, may be mentioned here. The essential features and sum of their comments on this disastrous result of an appeal to the people respecting their own government, is that universal suffrage is an actually false and vitiated means for a government to arrive at the real sentiments of the nation. If the hints, the more and less frankly expressed fears and pretensions of the Orleanist and Legitimist press writers mean what some of them dare to say, and what the more cunning or less bold of them ingeniously insinuate and tentatively say, the next common ground on which the Royalist conservatives are to marshal themselves, is one of combined hostility to

universal suffrage.

Despite the deep pervading anxiety regarding the pressing impending crisis, the feverish activity of planning and plotting among parties to effect or prevent this or that result, the Bazaine trial forces its large claim to attention on the minds of men. It has indeed manifold direct and secondary bearings on the political situation of the day. It reaches over large phases of what, if the dictionary permits, may be styled impassioned French history-hardly more clear, as yet, in the recent past than in the clouded immediate future. It promises, in its course, to evolve new views of that strange disastrous war and its misleaders, which Frenebmen of all parties, in so far as they can be French and manly, and not partisans, will best not insist on dis playing to a foreign world. I have to note on the political side that the pure Bonapartists have thrown over Bazaine, and do not hold their party and the Emperor responsible for this quite questionmilitary unsuccessfully ambitious bungles.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE BAZAINE TRIAL.

EVIDENCE IN REGARD TO THE EFFORTS TO COMMU-NICATE WITH METZ.

Panis, Thursday, Oct. 30, 1873. In the Bazaine Court-martial to-day, a woman named Imbert testified that she carried three dispatches from Metz to Thionville on the 21st of August The President of the Court complimented the witness

n her courage and patriotism. Mayor Lagosse deposed that Gen. Ducrot intrusted him with a dispatch for Marshal Bazaine, stating that MacMahon with 120,000 men would arrive at Stenay on Aug. 27, and requesting Bazaine to march as soon as h heard the first cannon. Upon the arrival of Lagosse at Thionville, Gen. Turnier, commandant of the town, made three copies of the dispatch and promised to for-

ward them to Metz. Gen. Turnier was next called. He betrayed much confusion of mind while giving his testimony. He said he had no recollection of the particular dispatch spoken of by the last witness, but believed be forwarded it He did not know whether it reached Metz. He remembered forwarding copies of a dispatch from MacMahon to Bazaine on the 27th of August by three messengers Two of these messengers he knew reached Bazaine's headquarters, and one of them was Flahaut, who was

examined vesterday. THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN. LIVES LOST BY THE SINKING OF THE FERNANDO EI CATOLICO.

MADRID, Thursday, Oct. 30, 1873. It has been definitely ascertained that 66 ives were lost by the sinking of the Intransigente vessel Fernando el Catolico.

FAILURE OF A BANKING-HOUSE INTERESTED IN ERIE.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 30, 1873. The failure of a house which has been deal ing in Eric Railway shares is announced. The Pall Mall Gazette, alluding to the occurence in its financial article, says the house lately received an order from Jay Gould to sell 50,000 shares of Erie, and took the contract personally as " buyers."

THREATENED FAMINE IN INDIA. CALCUITA, Thursday, Oct. 30, 1875. Advices from all parts of the province of Bengal show that the crops are failing, and the impend-

THE CANADIAN RAILWAY SCANDAL. POSSIBLE REORGANIZATION OF THE MINISTRY-THE

ing famine cannot be averted.

DEBATE TO LAST A WEEK LONGER. OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 30 .- The political situa tion is selectedly grave. Both parties are sanguine of success, but it is generally conceded that the unjointy of the Government will be so small that a reconstruc of the Cabinet will probably take place. The Hon. E. B. Wood and Mr. Palmer were the speakers last night until the adjournment. The last named gentleman con tinues the debate to-day. From present appearances a

FOREIGN NOTES. The Empress of Austria is so ill that her

THE STATE OF BUSINESS.

A GLOOMY PROSPECT FOR WORKINGMEN DISCOURAGING REPORTS FROM NEW-ENGLAND AND THE MIDDLE STATES-THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN NEW-YORK, NEWARK, AND OTHER CITIES-LANGE NUMBERS OF PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Below are printed interesting interviews with

Rhode Island manufacturers regarding the present

condition of the industries of that State, reports of

the prospects of various trades and interests in New England and the Middle States, and full accounts of the state of business in this city and Newark, N. J. in doubt between his old word and honor on one The excitement over the embarrassments of the A & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, a full report of which is given in other columns. had not reached its present hight when the special correspondent of THE TRIB wrote from Providence, but enough was then known of the straitened condition of the firm to excite alarm. It was, however, the general opinion of manufacturers that the house would pull through the crisis. In other New-England States. mills and manufactories are generally running on time, except some establishments or pocket his flag as king. Anything may happen in which have contracts sufficient to keep them busy for a month or two. At Pittsburgh the employés of a number of furnaces have agreed to a reduction in their wages, and are again at work From Philadelphia reports come of the failure of two large houses, one a dry goods firm, the other a banking-house, doing a large business. In Newark manufacturers are se-

riously embarrassed, and about 10,000 persons are now out of employment in that city. Visits among the charitable institutions of this city by Tribune reporters show that while the number of applications for aid from persons out of employment is larger than usual at this season at some of the institutions, there has been no increase at most of them in the number of persons aided. The furniture trade of the city is generally depressed, and the outlook for the workingmen is not very cheerful. There is, however, a general disposition in this

city and various parts of the country to protect employés as far as possible. Employers appear sincerely desirons of retaining their working force, if practicable.

authority over the French people, who elected its members at a time and under circumstances that

GENERAL PROSPECTS. SUSPENSION OF A PHILADELPHIA DRY GOODS HOUSE

notoriously excluded thought or purpose of clothing AND AN ALLENTOWN BANKER. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30 .- The dry goods ouse of Morgan, Young, Altemus & Co. has suspended Their liabilities are \$600,000. They will be able to pay from 75 to 80 cents on the dollar. This house sold up ward of \$2,000,000 worth of goods annually.

The suspension of Wm. M. Lloyd, banker, of Allen town, is reported here. Aithough Mr. Lioyd has some half dozen offices throughout the State, his failure is not said to be very heavy. LATER.-In consequence of the suspension of Lloyd

Hamilton & Co. of New-York, Wm. M. Lloyd & Co. bankers, Altoons, Penn., suspended payment at 12 AN ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK AT HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, Oct. 30 .- Inquiry among the manufacturing concerns in this city shows that there is to be no sweeping discharge of employes here in any establishment. The inquiries have been made in estab lishments employing altogether about 4,000 men, and out of all these less than one-third are subjected to any reduction whatever, and these only of hours of labor. every man having a chance to carn something. All the rest have a reasonable prospect of permanent and steady work at full time and at full wages.

THE LABOR MARKET IN BOSTON. Bosron, Oct. 30 .- W. H. Fay, Superintendent of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association and Free Employment Bureau, sends the following note to

the Associated Press: I wish to check a wasteful expenditure of time and money by the poor and laboring classes, by having the word go forth that Boston does not afford remunerative employment for one out of 50 of its fide thousands. It is worse than useless for others to come here for work.

CONFIDENCE RESTORED AT NEW-ORLEANS. NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 80 .- Confidence is restored, and business of all kinds is improving.

INTERVIEWS WITH RHODE ISLAND MANU-

FACTURERS.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS EXAGGERATED-NO PROS DEFERING AMONG OPERATIVES OR PAIR URE OF MANUFACTURERS - OPINION DIVIDED

UPON THE QUESTIONS OF GOVERNMENT AID AND SPECIE PAYMENTS-CURTAILMENT OF PRODUC-TION PREFERRED TO DISCHARGING EMPLOYEES. FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 28 .- Opinions as to the present position and immediate future of manufac tures in New-England, as affected by the crists, have been differely sought by your correspondent from those competent to speak with authority from the pesition they hold, the magnitude of the interests they control and the clearness of vision and decision of conclusion which have given them success. There is general agreement among them in denying cuther great present alarm among employers or distress among em sloved. They also unite in declaring that ruth to the former or serious suffering to the latter does not appear to be impending. All declare that manufactur ing was in an unusually strong and sound position bedustries for the time, and that there are resources and confidence enough among the mill-owners to carry them through any storm which now seems possible. So strong are they individually that they have not sought to unite and equalize their forces for the protection of each and all. They have neither combined to sustain their own class, nor to depress their operatives. Despite assertions to the contrary, they have not agreed to bolster up sinking commission-houses, nor to implere the interference of Government to make money ensier. What measures most of the individual companies and mill-owners have taken to shorten sail in the effect smoothly to ride out the storm, have already been given

in THE TRIBUNE. Henry Howard, the present Governor of Rhode Island. is an extensive and successful manufacturer. He represents the Harris Manufacturing Company at Phonix, R. I., which makes fine cotton goods and employs 225 hands 300 looms, and 14.000 spindles; also the Arkwright Manufacturing Company at Fiskville, R. I., making the same kind of goods, running 150 looms and about 8,000 spindles. and employing about 100 hands. Beside these milis he is interested in the Lippitt Manufacturing Company at Phenix, which has 150 looms. These three mills are new running on full time and with full forces, but the Harris and the Arkwright will probably go on half time next Monday. Gov. Howard said that he had hoped to keep up full time longer, but the prolonged duliness and the reduction in the selling price of goods, made necessary by the action of the Lonsdale Manufacturing Company in taking off a cent a yard from their goods, will make early retrenchment necessary. He declared that he knew of little apprehension among Rhode Island manufacturers on account of the troubles. Their business back been carefully conducted and was on a thoroughly safe and strong basis before the panie. Hence there could be with them no ruinous embarrassment. Must of them think the stringency will soon be somewhat relieved. and the demand for manufactured goods grow brisk again. There has been no over-production, and the products of all the mills are needed. Their goods might se worked off still. The trouble is not in the want of a market for the goods, but in the general distrust, in the ifficulties which involve collections and the settlement of affairs, and in the obstacles to raising money for running expenses. If it were not for these checks the mills might well run on full time. In his own business collections had been tolerably easy, and currency wages had been procured with little trouble. His op-eratives had been paid promptly in full, and although stories were afoat of postponed or partial pay-ment in some large mills, he had heard no really trustworthy statements to that effect. The banks had pursued a liberal and, at the same time, a prudent policy with manufacturers, and while some of them were now stronger than before the panie began, they had done so much for manufacturers that he thought few of them had been compelled to pay the extravagant rates for money ruling in the street. It was generally

known that one firm (A. & W. Burague) had been oblined

vote will not be taken for a week. ondition causes alarm.

The last span of the great international railway bridge was successfully pisced at Fort Erie, Ontario, at noon vesterday. This completes the strucjurity of so many active citizens say, as

Whereus. It appears from a further examination of the affairs of the Company that the capital of the Company remains volumpaired, with a considerable surplus; there-fore.

Resolved, That stops be taken at once to reorganize

following:

Resolved, That stops be taken at once to reorganize the Company and resume basiness.

Resolved, That in the judgment of the Board, the press of our city is changed with a wast responsibility. It has the power to maigrate the prevalent distrust, or to increase, intensify, and extend the general starm. It can cheer and all efforts that are made to restore lost confidence, or it can do much to discourage and thwart those efforts; and hence, in the judgment of the Board, the judgment of the gard the judgment of the part of a suffering community, whose columns are employed to build up and sustam, and not to pull down and destroy.

The officers and committees of the Company then

The officers and committees of the Company then tendered their resignation, with a view to a complete reorganization of the Company. The following resolu-

reorganization of the Company. The following resolution were then then adopted:

Resolved, That the capital of this Company be and is hereby increased to the amount of \$2,000,000, by the addition of \$3,000,000 to the present capital of the Company, which additional capital shall be divided into shares of \$100 cach.

Resolved, That the additional capital provided for in the preceding resolution be offered until the 18th day of November, 1813, to the present stockholders of this Company, in such manner that each of the present stockholders of the Company, shall be offered so much of and additional stock as such present stockholder now holds of the present stock of the Company.

Resolved, That 25 per cent of the additional capital stock provided for in the presenting resolution shall be paid on or before Nov. 20, 1873, 25 per cent shall be paid on or before Nov. 20, 1873, 25 per cent shall be payable at the call of the treaties after Dec. 1, 1872, upon 30 days's notice.

lays' notice.

**Zenired, That in case any portion of the said addinonal capital stock shall not be taken by the present
speckholders on the 15th day of November, 1873, that the
same shall be officered to the public, and books of subscription be opened therefor.

**Resolved, That this Company will resume its ordinary
posiness on or before the lat day of December, 1873.

A Committee of three, consisting of Mesers. White wright, McLean, and Forsyth, was appointed to take measures to obtain the increased capital stock required by the Company. A Committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Chittenden, Low, and Williams, was also appointed to devise measures for the reorganization of the

made of parties implicated in the conspiracy.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 31-5 a, m.

PROSPECTS OF A ROYALIST RESTORATION. THE RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS TO FILL VACAN-CIES IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD-POSITION OF THE IMPERIALISTS-POLITICAL ASPECT OF THE BAZAINE FROM THE REGULER CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Parts, Oct. 15 .- The elections held last Sunday in

even his drooping ears to listen. expected to be sweepingly bad, befalls at the very nick of this distracted time, with such other events the Royalists themselves can shut their eyes to the fact that, if the (unfortunately universally voting) nation generally feels what the immense ma-